TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1883.

Amusements To-day Amorican Institute—Exhibition
Castage—The Princers of Trebronds, FP. H.
Commopolition Theatre—equine Paradox, 1
DAIly's Theatre—Dollars and Sens., 1115 P. Globe Pime Museum 234 Rewery. Grand Opera House - The Mighty Dellar. S.P. M. Madison Square | heatre-The Hajah. 1:38 P. M. Nikin's funder. Escalator, S.F. M.
New Park Theatre. Vibratrils. S.F. M.,
New World Statem. 118 Elevery.
People's Threatre. The New Piping Durchman. S.F. M. han Francisco Minatrela - 8 P. M. Speacer's Palace Music Hall - Variety - 2 and 5 P. M. Star Thentre—Francisco de Rimint - P. M. Randord Thentre—The Merry Duckes - 2:13 P. M. Thentre Compique - Mulifact Guyde Pane, - Tand S.P. M. Thelin Thentre—Das Tagliche Ered. - 8 P. M. Union Square Theatre Cricket on the Harth. SP. M. Windsor Theater-Kil. 4 P. M. Wallach's Theatre-Masta and Pares. IP. M.

24 Av. Theatre-Priz in Ireland. \*P. M. Eth Av. Theatre - A Celebrated Case \* P. M. 34th St. Theatre-Prims. \*P. M. 224 St. Theatre-The Dunies. \*P. M. Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAMENTAL THE SUN, New York City.

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Adv rtisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, isaved to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### The Sort of Man He Is.

An old Indiana friend of Judge HOLMAN. Mr. E. H. TIFFANY of Wilkinson, Hancock county, sends us a private letter which Mr. HOLMAN wrote to him several months ago. It was not intended for publication, and is now printed without the author's knowledge, "I think," pressed in this letter are noble. Though their publication may in one sense be a violation of the confidence of a friend on the vant known to the people." Fully agreeing with this view of the matter, we herewith present Mr. Holman's letter:

" AURORA, Ind., March 31, 1883. " En H. Tirrany, Esq -My Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 24th inst is received. I am always yied to hear from you. Your views on the Presidential question are sound and sensible. You need entertain no fears of my rushing forward as a candidate for any office. I have not, for at any rate twenty years, been a candidate for a nomination, in any just sense, for any office; or said a word, with one exception, to advance my fortunes in that field. If I should hold any political position her-after, it will only be at the instance of the people, and not at mine. I do not think a nomination for the office of Governor one to be canvassed for, and in that view in 1880 I supported the Hon. A. C. Downey for the nomination, though he was not a candidate, but would have accepted. If canvassers for such positions are encouraged by receiving nominations at Democratic Conventions, then it becomes a mere question of money, for no neer man can compete for a nomination.

"I assure you, my dear sir, that no man enloys private life more than I do, and no man in public life will return to private life more cheerfully than I. My district is full of competent and ambitious gentlemen, who would adorn a seat in Congress; and I could not justify myself, after being in public life as long as I have, in even seeking to postpone their reasonable expectations.

"So you can see how cheerfully I shall, if my life is prolonged, retire to private life after this Congressional term expires. I will do so, my dear sir, without a single regret. I hope you find your school pleasant. I WM. N. HOLMAN

The man who can read this letter attentively and not agree with us that Judge Hou-MAN is a citizen and a democrat of a very high style, is a man whose intellectual processes we do not appreciate.

HOLMAN says he was once a school teacher, and liked it. We trust he may bereafter have occasion to say also, "I was once President. and liked it."

# Mr. Thurman.

Now that the Legislature of Ohio is assuredly Democratic, a strong desire is expressed by the best men of the party for the return of Mr. THURMAN to the Senate. This wish is not confined to the State, nor, indeed, is it limited by personal or political portialities.

Mr. THURMAN stood in the first rank of the Senate during all his period of service in that body, with no superior on either side

Of the contemporaries who were conspleuous in the Senate when Mr. THURMAN entered it in 1869, and some of whom contested with him for the palm, but few remain there at this time. Conkling, Carpenter, Chand-LER, CASSERLY, HAMLIN, HOWARD, LOT M. MORRILL, MORTON, SCHURZ, STOCKTON, BUMNER, TRUMBULL, WILSON, and VATES are missing. Death has summoned most of them to their last account.

ANTHONY, broken in health at the beginning of a fifth term, still largers on the scene, | of ABD EL HAMID, it is no longer possible to where he has been a familiar figure for a quarter of a century. Bayard, who was I the side of Bismanck, and may be hencesworn in on the same day with Thurman in | forth counted on as a factor still possessing 1869, sturdily defends the principles which he | considerable weight in his far-reaching comhas always advocated with consistent fideli-EDMUNDS, who is only eight months older than the vigorous Senator from Dela. I it difficult to conjecture the arguments by ware, wears the marks of advanced age, but, which of the two hereditary enemies of the is hale, acute, and dangerous to confront, house of OTHMAN he has been induced to JUSTIN S. MORRILL at seventy-three holds | favor the pretensions of Austria. Neither Ann his own bravely. Honest John Sherman, | 115 Hamid nor any of his trusted advisers who has the faculty of falling on his feet, can cherish the delusion that Constantinople

present Senate who were colleagues of Mr. them must be how large a realm can be pre-THURMAN thirteen years ago. At that time there were but thirty-three States in the Union, and of the sixty-six Senators only seven were Democrats-BAYARD, CASSERLY, GARRET DAVIS, HAMILTON, SAULSBURY, gain from an intimate alliance with Austria, STOCKTON, and VICKERS.

From the very outset of his career in the Senate Mr. THURMAN took a commanding position, and became the acknowledged leader of what then seemed to be a forlorn hope. He railied the minority with great success, he inspired courage, and, with consummate ability, he resisted the violent and unconstitutional measures by which the military power made to dominate over civil

In less than seven years, and in the face of the most arbitrary exercise of Executive will and corrupt use of patronage, Mr. THURMAN saw that meagre minority transformed into a great majority of the American people, who elected a President in 1876, and were defrauded of their triumph by a most infamous conspiracy at Washington, directed | of perishing as a European power, she may

the command of the Administration.

One of the most noted achievements of Mr. THURMAN'S Senatorial service was the passage of the act, now familiarly known by his name, calling the Pacific corporations to account. A majority was confidently counted against the bill. The railroad kings assembled at the capital early that session, attended by a powerful lobby, and with influences such as had never before been openly employed to seduce votes.

At the critical time, when the corporations were confident of success, and their chiefs sat in the galleries with the roll of the Senate in hand, Mr. THURMAN made his final attack, and threatened an investigation, which demoralized the committed Senators. The bill went through with a rush, to the astonishment of Mr. GOULD, Mr. HUNTINGTON, and their friends, who had come to the Senate with full faith in a great victory.

Mr. THURMAN'S place in the Senate has not been filled since he left it. The Legislature of Ohio will gratify the party throughout the country, and thousands of Republicans who respect his character and his statesmanshipby sending him back to the Senate.

Austria and Turkey. The sagacity with which the affairs of the Hapsburg Kaiser have been managed since Sadowa, and especially since the counsellors of FRANCIS JOSEPH have learned to profit by the shrewd suggestions emanating from Berlin, has again been demonstrated by the prompt and judicious treatment of the Croatian difficulty. According to a telegram from Pesth, the Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr. von Tisza, has hastened to quiet the susceptibilities of the southern Slavs by relinguishing the course on which he entered some weeks ago and passing a new law providing that no further attempts shall be made to introduce the Magyar tongue in Croatia by the publication of official notices in that language.

This prudent step was taken just in time, for disaffection was fast spreading among the South-Slavic subjects of the dual empire. and, if we may believe a somewhat sensational despatch from Agram, an armed rising was on the eve of taking place in Bosnia. So long as the rival claims of Austria and Russia to the Ottoman succession are unsettled, incoseant efforts will be made with or without the Czar's connivance, by the Slavophil says Mr. Tippany, "that the sentiments ex- propagandists of Moscow to represent Fran-CIS JOSEPH, in his capacity of King of Hungary, as the implacable enemy of the Slavic race, and to check the advance of the Harsother hand, it is well to make the private life | BURG monarchy toward the Ereau and the and opinions of a good, honest public ser- Bosporus by the annoyances and dangers of an insurrection in the rear.

The complicated and inflammatory condition of the Balkan region at this Juncture does indeed call for the utmost astuteness and vigilance on the part of the Vienna statesmen. It was only the other day that the pro-Russian party in Servia proved strong enough to elect a majority of the national Parliament, and it was only by resorting to a provision of the Constitution which empowers the Government to nominate forty members of the Legislature, and by adroitly sowing dissensions among the triumphant Liberals and thus assuring the formation of a coalition Ministry, that the complete subversion of Austro-German influence at Belgrade was for a time averted. In Roumania also, notwithstanding the inclination of the King and of his Prime Minister to enter into close relations with the triple alliance, Russia has a good many friends, and the recent seizure of an Austrian post in the Carpathians by a number of Roumanian soldiers was doubtless meant to demonstrate the repugnance of a portion of the army to the Austrian predilections of the Bucharest politicians. On the southern side of the lower Danube

there are no less flagrant proofs of the violent antagonism between the partisans of the two aspirants for future ascendancy within the territory of which the Sultan is still the nominal suzerain. The attempt made on Tuesday to assassinate a member of the new Bulgarian Ministry indicates the existof a party posed to acquiesce in the result of the elections, but which may once more resort to revolutionary measures for the reestablishment of Russian influence in the principality. That the abrupt change of policy on the part of Prince ALEXANDER, brought about in all likelihood by pressure from Berilu, is considered a grave obstacle to the success of Russia's schemes is rendered plain by the announcement, telegraphed in a fit of ill temper from St. Petersburg, that the Czar's Government would address remonstrances to the powers against the recent proceedings in Bulgaria, having in view, of course, the dismissal of Russian Ministers from office and the probable expulsion of Russian commanders from the Bulgarian army. have heard nothing more, however, of this protest, partly, perhaps, because on second thought it could hardly be expected that and with hardly an equal in the great debates. | much need would be paid to such complaints at Berlin, and partly because the betraval of Russian irritation was forthwith followed by a significant declaration from the Sultan, to the effect that if the new Bulgarian Government proved unable to maintain order, he would himself, in his rôle of suzerain, undertake the task, and would begin by exercising the right vested in him by the Berlin Con- true. We should oppose him as vigorously grees of garrisoning the Danubian fortresses | as we knew how. But we have examined the with Turkish troops.

doubt that Turkey is definitely arrayed upon binations. This is apparently the wisest course which the Sultan could pursue, nor is succeeded Thurman as night succeeds day. will much longer remain within the bounds These are the only live members of the of Islam, and the only practical question for Mr. MAXWELL. served for the Ottoman Sultan after he has retired from Europa. The moment the problem is thus formulated, it becomes manifest that Turkey might have a good deal to whereas from Russia she could look for nothing but annihilation. With the HAPs-BURG monarchy planted at Salonica and Constantinople, the Sultan, returning to the ancestral seat of his family at Broussa, would have many interests in common, and could probably rely on Austrian assistance to insure his control of Anatolia and to repel Muscovite encroachment from the northeast, South was subjected to carpet-bag rule, and | On the other hand, Turkey is already enveloped on two flanks by Russia, which in all its recent wars has attacked from the side of Armenia as well as from the Danube, and which, once lodged upon the Bosperus, would never rest until it had absorbed the

> whole southern coast of the Black Sea. There is, in fact, but one ray of hope, one is to recognize that, while she is on the point

by GRANT, and backed by all the forces at still display some wisdom in the choice of her executors. If she would not collapse altogether, in Asia as well as in Europe, it behooves her to promote the transfer of he remaining possessions in the Balkan peninsula to that European State which is least likely to endanger her Asiatic dominions. which, shrunken though they were, would still probably assure to the Ottoman Sultan the ostensible primacy of the Moslem world.

### Some Recent Court Martial Cases.

The return of the Junketing Administration to the seat of government has been followed by the needed executive action on an accumulation of court martial proceed ings. The final disposition of these cases has been anxiously awaited for weeks or months, not only by the heads of bureaus, but by the two services as a whole, and above all by the officers and the friends of the officers whose fate was in suspense.

Two classes of these cases are of special interest to the public, namely, those relating to the offence of drunkenness on duty and those relating to the fraud of duplicating pay accounts. As to the former class, the President has approved the sentence of Capt. Ep-WARD B. HUBBARD of the Quartermaster's Department, who was tried at Fort Davis on the charge of drunkenness, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Not long before, Secretary CHANDLER accepted the resignation of Ensign FREDERICK B. VINTON, who had been tried by court martial for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and also approved the sentence of three years' suspension from rank and duty, with retarded promotion and furlough pay, inflicted by a court martial for like offences upon Lieut, Albert T. FREE-MAN. Col. Morrow, formerly of Gen. Sher-MAN's staff, is soon to be tried for drunken ness on charges preferred by Gen. CROOK. Finally, the President has approved the action of the court in the case of Lieut, DANIEL W. DAVIS of the navy, who was sentenced to dismissal for drunkenness and for absence from duty without leave. Altogether, the sots of the two services are learning by bitter experience that they no longer live under the protection of the fraudulent HAYES, who, out of about sixty convictions by court martial, many of them for intoxication, caused the sentences to be confirmed in only nineteen cases. Duplication of pay has also begun to in-

volve no little risk. The President on Friday approved the action of the court which, last July, tried Lieut.-Col. GUIDO ILGES for that offence at St. Paul. Despite intimations that the sentence would only be suspension, it proved to be dismissal, and this penalty President ABTHUR has inflicted. "The offence consists," he said recently, "in assigning accounts to outside persons and then drawing pay for the same periods, and I intend to put a stop to the practice." It may be suggested that his simultaneous disapproval of the sentences in the cases of Commander FREDER-ICK R. SMITH of the navy and Lieut. SAM-UEL C. ROBERTSON of the army, who were tried for this same offence, does not sustain the promise of severity. But, so far as Commander SMITH's case is concerned, it may be noted that duplication of pay in the navy is a difficult charge to sustain, as there the paymaster usually delivers an officer's pay to him in person at the end of the month which it is due, and he is not asked to recognize orders in the possession of other persons for several months ahead. In the case of Lieut. Robertson, the court evidently came to the conclusion that the element of fraudulent intent was lacking in his assignment of the same month's pay to two different persons; yet, since the duplicate assignments were made, and there was gross carelessness or else an improper state of mind on the officer's part, the court sentenced him to six months' suspension from rank and command, with confluement to the limits of his post and a reprimand in orders. Judge Advocate-General Swaim made the point that the findings and sentence were not justified, from certain technical considerations, and this point the President

seems to have sustained. befallen Lieut. PINDER of the Eighth Cavalry, Lieut, Holmes of the Thirteenth Infantry. and Lieut.-Col. ILGES of the Eighteenth, the dangers of duplicating pay accounts have already been made clear, and doubtless they will be further illustrated in the case of Lieut, Hangous of the Fifteenth Infantry, whose trial for the same offence begins today at Fort Keogh, and in that of Post Chaplain Toussaint Mesplie, who has introduced this form of fraud even into his department of the military service. As for Lieut, Por-TER, the defaulter of Fort Thomas, if caught, he will probably be sent to join Major Wasson in the jail at Fort Leavenworth,

# The Attack on Mr. Maxwell.

"Will THE SUN SUPPORT MAXWELL?" So asks Justice, the weekly journal of the Anti-Monopoly League of this city. This inquiry is founded upon a charge made in Ningara county that Mr. ROBERT A. MAXWELL, the Democratic State Treasurer, who is now a candidate for reflection, had attempted to use the money of the State for his own personal profit.

Of course we should not support Mr. MAX-WELL if we believed any such charge to be evidence relied upon to sustain the accusa-In view of this demonstration on the part | tion, and the evidence to disprove it; and we

are satisfied that the charge is false. Mr. ORRIN C. PARKER of Batavia, who seems to have been a persistent but unsuccessful applicant for appointment to some sort of office under the State Government, is Mr. Maxwelli's accuser. He says, in substance, that the State Trensurer invited him to participate in a scheme whereby, after a low rate of interest had been fixed as that which should be paid upon the State deposits, a higher rate was to be obtained from the banks by means of an arrangement to be effected by PARKER, and the difference thus realized was to be divided between him and

There are three reasons why PARKER'S

story is unworthy of belief. In the first place, no such scheme would be feasible without the complicity of Mr. Da-VENPORT, the Republican Comptroller. The law requires the State Treasurer to deposit the State moneys "in such bank or banks in the city of Albany as in the opinion of the Comptroller and Treasurer shall be secure and pay the highest rate of interest to the State for such deposits."

In the second place, Mr. PARKER'S own conduct is inconsistent with the truth of the charge he makes. He gives the public to understand that he looked upon the alleged offer with seorn and contempt, yet we find him writing to "Friend MAXWELL" months afterward soliciting his aid to secure " a good position," and saying, "GoD knows I need something, and should like to keep in sight

In the third place, Mr. MAXWELL has de nied the charge under oath and pronounced basis of sound policy, for Turkey, and that | it wholly false in form, substance, and deDemocratic County Committee for

Niagara county. Under these circumstances we think Mr. MAXWELL is entitled to the support of every Democratic voter, and that he ought also to receive the suffrages of the thousands of Re publicans who voted for him two years ago.

#### A Wise Choice.

The indications are that one of the Democratic candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court in this city at the approaching election will be Mr. GEORGE P. ANDREWS, the present Counsel to the Corporation.

If the County Democracy run a separate ticket, he is sure of a place on it. If there is a union between the factions, his name will almost certainly be presented by the County Democracy as their choice for Judge. And the choice will be a wise one.

Mr. Andrews is a good lawyer, fair-minded, painstaking, and patient, of great experience and exceptional industry. He is a man of the highest personal character. We should expect the Citizens' Committee to approve his nomination, for we are sure they could not make a better selection; and there must be a great many Republicans in New York who would gladly vote for Mr. AN-DREWS.

JOHN F. SMYTH's overthrow as the Repubican leader of Albany county was completed resterday. In the contest for the election of elegates to the County Convention he was defeated in every ward by DRAPER and the Foderal officeholders, acting under directions from Washington. Were SMYTH not the man that he is, his defeat through the treachery of men pathy; but he deserves what he got. He will not be long alone in banishment. The whole Republican party must go.

There appears to be a Democratic fool here and there in this town who would throw away the State to gain an Alderman.

We respectfully call the attention of Mr. Dormouse B. Earon, our able but soporific Civil Service Commissioner to the fact that Gen. NEHEMIAH OF NEWTON MARTYN CURTIS. who was convicted of violating the civil service statute last year, is running for Assemblyman on the Republican ticket in St. Lawrence county. Cuntis ought not to be vindicated. It would be construed as a reflection on the Civil Service Commission, and that could not be tolerated by any means.

Coolness is no doubt an important help to uccess in the burgiar's vocation, but HARDY, or Hogan, the housebreaker who took a Sunday morning map in the hallway of a Brooklyn dwelling which he had just plundered of its silverware, now probably sees that even coolness can be carried too far. This slumber led to his arrest, after his snoring had awakened the householder. Burglars have long been accustomed to take a good meal, if they can find one in the pantry, after robbing a house. Sometimes they may carefully wash their hands or light a cigar before sallying out with their booty. But if they are also going to treat themselves to naps in the house, upon the conclusion of their labors, perhaps next they may like to try the piano or the billiard table

JOHN SWINTON is in danger. He may vet ecome stilted. That fate has befallen the great WALT WHITMAN. Let SWINTON beware!

A suggestion of "soap" is wafted on the air from Republican headquarters. Circulars have been sent to all county committeemen for lists of voters, and a quiet but persistent quest for money is being pushed in Republican financial circles. It seems incredible that any set of men should so soon resort to the exposed Donsey method of carrying elections, but such seems to be the case. A similar campaign was planned by SMYTH last year, but the plan was abandoned when it was seen that millions could not save Folgen.

There was a sort of grim humor about those highwaymen who collected fares from two railroad conductors on a dark bridge at Kansas City on Sunday night. The money, about \$700 belonged to the National Association of Railway Conductors, so that all the guild at once share in the sensation of paying toll to the genial road agents.

It begins to look as though the bent arm of Massachusetts which stretches out into the Atlantic would at last really be severed, on the surface from the main body of the State Dredges and pile drivers are already on the line of the canal, and it is promised that 500 laborers shall at once follow. It must be remembered, however, that this enterprise, two or three years ago had advanced still further than now, and then failed. But the last Legislature granted a charter to a company which is believed to have both the means and the energy for pushing through, at last, this famous project, for which plans were drawn more than century ago, and which has been under consideration about two centuries.

The truth of the adage that "a jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it," was confirmed in a Newark court yesterday. Prisoner MARTIN having plendingly suggested that he would leave town if let go, the magistrate jokingly replied. "You will leave town whether I let you go or not." Thereupon the prisoner rose up and yelled, smashed chandeliers, and tried to climb upon the judicial bench, and had to be overpowered and carried out. This incident ought to be a warning to some of our city nagistrates who are addicted to bad jokes and execrable puns.

#### THE HUNGRY WHITE HOUSE. Gobbling Up Piles of Furniture that Disappear Forever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- An auction sale of disarded desks, tables, and other used-up Treasury De artment furniture, besides quantities of carpets and ther traps, took place a few days since in the rear of the Treasury. These sales occur nearly every year, and it the other departments as well.

But, so far as anything is known, not so of the Wilte House. Despite the fact that each year costly furniture, adornments, and articles of art purchased by the appropriations for refurnishing the White House which Con gress regularly makes without inquiry, are taken into the building, very little seems to come out, though every one can see for himself that as a general thing the latest only remain. Last year, the year before, and so on backward, between \$15,000 and \$25,000 were appro-priated and expended. The refitting of the White House last year was so far in excess of any previous year, that it became almost a national topic, and our President was much insamified thereby. This year the renting is on a grander scale still. It is going on yet, and will not be completed for weeks. We hear now, as we did last year, of new, unique, and costiv furniture and fittings taking the place of what only lately superseded purchases which at the time were

deemed superb, if not extravagant but there is no knowledge of what becomes of the discarded furniture, carpets, and other things which seem-ingly never go out, but still disappear. We hear of no suction sales of White House furniture, but year after year we do hear of extensive purchases, and with our own eyes behold little besides the new. Where is the old? More furniture, carpets, and goods of different kinds have gone into that house than would appear necessary to furnish haif a dozen like it. Some has come out, but no one knows where it went. A good deal must have come out, for there is none too much in there now. With some exceptions, it is mostly new. A new supply is taken in nearly every year. What becomes of the old

# Farewell to Treumseh.

From the Republic.

How the girls will miss you, tieneral—you, their most fervent and decoted admirer. Your gallantry has never brought anything but the blush of pride to the velvely checks so attractive to your bold solder gase. Farwell, General. There was no earthly need of your being re-tired. Your unselfishness alone node your retirement tired. Your unseiffstness alone made your retirement possible. Don't stay away from us toulong; you are cer-tain to get the blues in St. Louis. Come and see us as tail. His own statements are confirmed by those of Mr. A. W. P. HENNING, Chairman of to Washington by the first train.

BEFEAT OF THE COLORED LITIGANTS LEVY ARREST IN MERCER COUNTY. The Supreme Court Decides the Civil Rights Act of 1875 Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the five civil rights cases which were submitted to the court about a year ago. These cases were prosecu tions under the Civil Rights act for not admitting certain colore persons to equal accommo-dations and privileges in hotels, railroad cars. and theatres. The defence set up in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. The first and second sections of the act were

section is: Section 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be cutified to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages facili-ties, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amuse ment, subject only to the conditions and limitations es-tablished by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of

the parts directly in controversy. The first

tablished by law, and applicable slike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

The second section provides that any person who violates the first section shall be liable to forfex \$500 for each offence, to be recovered in a civil action; and also to a penalty of from \$500 to \$1,000 fine, or imprisoment from thirty days to a year, to be enforced in a criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in cases arising under the law.

The rights and privileges claimed by and denied to the colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, in ladies' cars on railway trains, and in the dress circle in theatres.

The Court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, hed:

First—That Congress had no constitutional authority to just the sections in question under either the Thirties of the sections in question under either the Thirties of the sections of the section of the matter respecting which the sections of the section of the matter respecting which the States only, and that the legislation authorities to be adopted by congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on the matters respecting which the States are prohibited from making or enforcing laws or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such laws or acts, that in forbidding the States for example, to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and giving Congress power to enforce the prohibition, it was not intended to give Congress for counteracting the operation and effect of state laws obnoxious to the prohibition.

Third—That the Thirteenth Amendment gave no power to congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates to slavery and involuntary servitude, and the necessary incidents and consequences of those conditions, that it has nonling to a shorter and c

Such view.

Fifth—That, therefore, it is the opinion of the act of Compress that the first and second sections of the act of Compress of 1825, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and local rights" are unconstitutional and void, and judgment should be rendered upon the indictments accordingly.

At the conclusion of the reading of Justice At the conclusion of the reading of Justice Bradley's opinion, which occupied more than an hour, Justice Harian said that under ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case as should hesitate to set up his individual opinion in opposition to that of his eight colleagues, but in view of what he thought the people of this country wished to accomplish, what they tried to accomplish, and what they believed they had accomplished by means of this legislation, he must express his dissent from the opinion of the Court. He had not had time since hearing that opinion to prepare a statement of the grounds of his dissent, but he should prepare and file one as soon as possible, and in the mean time desired to put upon record this expression of his individual judgment.

# GOV. BUTLER AS A GREENBACKER.

Accepting the Greenback Nomination and Advocating the Cause of Labor. Boston, Oct. 15 .- Gov. Butler has written letter accepting the nomination of the Greenback Labor Convention for Governor, in which

he says: the United States in the several different forms in which the Government issues its money. Every silver and gold certificate and every postal note is essentially a greenback—that is, a paper currency based on the guarantee of the nation's good faith. A part of that urrency, gold and sliver, is, in my judgment, usclessly slied up in the vaults of the Treasury, but if that was all taken away, still the note of the United States would be just as good, and there is no considerable num-ber of persons that I know who would have that cur-rency changed. Upon that question you have won your fight, after a long and severe struggle, beginning in oblequy and ending in victory. But still your party has a higher and nobier mission before it, to which its as higher and nether mission before a 1700 misch renergies and the thoughtful efforts of all good memory to be and will soon be directed, and that is to establishose relations between capital and labor which shall just and profitable to both to protect labor against on tall whorever capital serganized to copress labor, as a cuth and central by proper legislation and administration of the toleranents, both of the State and in 1000, the combination and organization of capital every form in which they find thenselves which shis take an undine share from the workingman of the production of his hands and thought. Of necessity son kinds of business must be carried on substantially form of minipolities, such as the transportation freight and passengers, but those monopolities are a created by law for the public good, and whenever the are attempted to be exercised to the public migra, strictly that the public good, and whenever the are attempted to be exercised to the public migra, strictly the purposes for which they received the sanction public law.

This country will never reach the high plane of pr

the purposes for which they received the sanction of public law.

This country will never reach the high plane of producing industry and prosperity which I believe is its destiry until the laws are strong enough and so vigoriously secented as to prevent capital from obtaining more than its fair commerciation for its use, under whatsoever guise it may try to presente a different result. Any organizations, under torms of law which give to any man or set of men mode advantages by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer, are destructive of tree, equal, and just government, and, for the safety of looth properry and labor, ough to be sternly dealt with. A few years ago our currency and our public delit was such a contrivence. With not very important exceptions that contrivence where years are an inches of the contrivence to more recovery. stew years ago our currency and our public helt was such a contrivance. With hot very important exceptions that contrivance in longer gives an undue rate of interest for the use of money. Now let us we forward mores, such as watering stocks, logus mores, our region of incorporated companies, by which money, without proper and just equivalent for it, is taken from one and given to another. Let us not be deemed the enemies of housest capital suffers itself to become the opposite of an educated, intelligent, and free propers of an educated, intelligent, and free propies such opposite will be sirely swept away, and who shall say that in such case it ought not to between the opposite of an educated, intelligent, and free propies such opposite will be sirely swept away, and who shall say that in such case it ought not to between the companies of the contribution of the contributi

# The Greatest of All Whistlers.

From the Musical Herald. Morere, the tenor, has been shut up in an avalue, incurately mat ever his per holder, whisting. For very he cultivated that holder, unit he was able to enit a bast that would frighten the cult lorses on the Boulevards of Paris, and drive cornel players wild with

Bontevards of Paris, and offive corner players win win only.

Once he was arrested and fined for disturbing the public peace when he had only whistled an air while walking home from the opera-bond enough, however, to was up every one within half a intle linear or less.

On another of easien he was singing in Paus 1 at the frand tipera and having a coid, gave some false notes the andlence bissed. Down he soften into the orches tra, and cried "Since you have begun to these let me tell you that you don't understand the art in the least. Now, listen "Then he gave a whorle a minute long, and loud enough to make a callone sick. There was no more hissing, and the opera west on.

At present he helieves hunself commissioned to learn to whistle loud enough to drown the sounds of a locomotive and all the belts of Note blane together, and, as he practises faithfully ten hour; a day, his fellow lumatics in the asylum are odejects of pity.

### Advice to the Times, Tribunc, Herald, and From John Steinton's Paper

Give up your stilted way of scribbling about hings and discharge your stilled scribblers. There is a swarm of these gentry who write their stint d'editorial "as they call it, every day, and sorry stuff is, most of it. have fallen into a professional way of handling and it is still and dry-dry as a chip. There is no things, and it restiff and dry—try as a chip. There is no freshness should it no plack, no originality in gentle. Tell as what you think—if you think at all. Here writers who will write as they believe—if they believe anything, Anyhow, put a stop to this strited scriiding, of which the people are very tired.

# A Social Difficulty in Chicago

From the Chicago Herald. "Why do you not invite Mrs Jones, Mrs. Brown, and irs. Smith to your reception! They are very nice Yes, but you see my husband don't want me to associ-" Indeed, what have they done?"
"Why, they got divorces from him, and such actions, on know, are very insulting to a sensitive man."

#### The Reason for Its Prosperity. From the West Randolph Herald and News.

THE SUN is the most prosperous of all the New York defiles and it costs more to make it than the Herald or Times, because, while it receives the sam news, it cuts out all the superfluous matter, and give the facts in a concise and intelligent shape, so as to be quickly read. Large blanket sheets must go. The people are too busy to wade through a lot of long-winded articles to get a little news.

Ex-Spenker George O. Vanderbilt Nominated

TRENTON, Oct. 15 .- The Mercer County Convention assembled to-day in Hopewell. Andrew Jackson Smith was Chairman. R. M. J. Smith was at the head of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Charles Schmidt was a Vice-President, and A. James Smith was chosen a member of the County Committee. The balance of the Smith family remained modestly in the background. Five delegates have only one eye apiece, and several others are cross-eyed. After organization a recess was taken, and the delegates ate by sections in

the little dining room of the village tavera. Upon reconvening to fire brand was thrown into the Convention in a resolution to change the mode of representation in the Convention. Trenton had only three delegates to a ward. Trenton had only three delegates to a ward, twenty-one in all, with 3,600 Democratic votes, while nine townships had only 2,400 votes and forty-five delegates. This has caused a row at every County Convention for twenty years, but the country delegates always triumphed, having only to wait and ask. "What are you going to do about it?" That was what they did to-day, and the resolution went to the table, as its nineteen predecessors had done. Samuel Hunt settled its fate by shouting at his fellow countrymen that "We've come here to take, and we're going to make it reccho until these walls jounce!"

The Convention took a recess to go to the depot to meet Candidate Leon Abbett, who came accompanied by Congressman McAdoo. When it reassembled the country delegates nominated ex-Speaker and Chairman of the last state Democratic Convention George O. Vanderbilt for State Senator, to succeed Republican John Taylor. The city delegates wanted School Superintendent Dr. Cornelius Sheeherd, but they made Vanderbilt's nomination unanimous, and in the hurrah which followed slipped through a resolution giving the city the same representation as the country in future conventions.

After Vanderbilt had made a speech declar-

the same representation as the country in future conventions.

After Vanderbilt had made a speech declaring that he was for his State and country first and his party afterward, there was hurrahing.

Leon Abbett said that he knew now that it was only a question of majority. After election all that would be left of Dixon would be the pile of votes under which he would be buried. He would never have any compromise with Republicanism. He did not believe in a party that asked the people to swallow a candidate without ever seeing him. "I am a pure and unalloyed Democrat," he said, "of the old style. The Republican party must go, because it has become corrupt. It has passed into the hands of the politicians, and honest and decent people must leave it. It is marching on to its grave because it has become the party of corruption and misrule. The only way to hold the suffrage of the American people is to deserve it."

COL. TOM OCHILTREE SHUNS POKER

He Save So. and Incidentally Speaks of "I read in a newspaper to-day," said Col.

Tom Ochiltree last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, "that I won \$2,700 at poker while coming over on the Oregon. The fact is, and every passenger on the Oregon knows it, that I didn't touch a card or go into the smoking room while we were coming over. I never touched a card while in Europe, and haven't played for years. If I thought I could win I would play. I will give £50 to any charitable organization. in New York if the contrary can be proved."

The Colonel stood in the main corridor and spoke in a very emphatic and distinct voice. which quickly attracted a group about him, all of whom addressed him as "Tom," some slapping him on the shoulders and others putting their arms around him. One man whose ac cent was thick and whose step was unsteady threw himself affectionately into the Colonel's

throw himself affectionately into the Colonel's arms, but was gallantly steadled back to a perpendicular alongside of a companion. The Colonel pulled his moustache and went on:

"I don't say that Henry Irving is a fraud, but he is a bad actor, which is a — sight worse. He plays ordinary parts very well. I think he's sensible in opening here with "The Bells." If he had opened as Shylock or any Shakespearean character he would have been pronounced a dead failure from the start. He is full of mannerisms, is affected, and his delivery is faulty. Outside of the people that go especially to applaud him he will make an egregious failure. The gods wont have him, and they are the best crities in the world. I saw Irving play two acts as Shylock, and afterward went and saw Sarah Bernhardt in the last nets of "Fedora." Then I knew that God Almighty had made one and that the other was an accident. We don't want such people as Irving rammed down our throats by Lord Chief Justiees. I am willing to take the Justice as authority on law, but I'll form my own outloor of acting. People was I'm. throats by Lord Chief Justiess. I am willing to take the Justice as authority on law, but I'll form my own opinion of acting. Peopie who have traditions of Kemble and Garrick, and have seen Saivini, Booth, and McCuilough, won't be deceived. Dickens tried the same thing with Fechter and couldn't succeed, and Fechter was as far ahead of Irving as a trotting horse is of a jackuss.

"I never say a lady comport herself more thoroughly like a lady than Mrs. Langtry did while we were coming over "continued the

thoroughly like a lady than Mrs. Langtry did while we were coming over," continued the Colonel. "She was quiet, attentive to her mother, and studied in her room. From what I could learn in London I judge her old friends greeted her as cordially after her return to England as if nothing disagreeable had been written or said about her over here."

# Wrangling at a Preachers' Meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.-The Methodist preachers had a stormy time at 'their meeting to-day. Bryant of Georgia, the agent of the Southern Advance Association, addressed them last week in behalf of that association. To-day, the same subject being in order, association. To day, the same subject being in order, the Rev. Dr. Thaver, a veteran Presiding Edder, opened fre on Bryant, declaring that his organization was aratheally meless. There was a tinge of personality in the Boetier's remarks, and some one moved that the Colonel have a chance to reply, but several members protected that he had had be turn, and the motion was called. A few minutes later, as Dr. Thaver got into cave the half, (al. hiy and arose and insisted on having a chance "to say one word." Dr. Thayer had by this time early reached the rear of the half, where he stood, in the acide. Cel. Brysint who evidently thought that he would have no opportunity to reply, exclaimed:

— I want to say that what Dr. Thayer has said here is false."

faise."

19r. Thaver made no response and soon left the hall.

After further wranging it was agreed to lay the sub-

# Senator Blair Correcting a Priest.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 15,-Father McDonald of this city, who was summoned before the Commit-tee on Labor and Education to day, disputed the right of quire into the affairs of the people. Senator Blair said quire into the affairs of the people. Senator Blair said that the citizens of New Hampshire were citizens of the United States, and Congress surely had the power in seal of the management and whose which the power in the constant of the management of the working people they would like by no to state them. Futher McDound then companied that the tenement houses were hady constructed, being too hot in summer and not properly heated in winter, also that no supervision was exercised over the front supprised by hearding-house keepers, which was often very bad.

Lord Lorne's Departure from Ottawa. OTTAWA, Oct. 15.-Lord Lorne and the Prinand three thousand persons witnessed their departure. A royal shinte was fired. The stovernor-tenseral's Font quaris furnished a gused of honor and the Princess Louise Braicon Guards recentled the party from Bidean Hall to the Canada A'lantic Ballway staten. Lord London A'lantic Ballway staten.

# Gen. Sherman's Stuff.

Washington, Oct. 15.-Gen. Sherman has seected Col. Tourtelette and Col. Bacon as the members of its sinft to remain with him in 81. Louis after being re-leved from command of the army and until he is pinced John Pondir Gives Up the Beit.

# From the Wall Street Daily News,

After John Pendir read the Vanderbilt inter-view saturday morning be excluded. "I must send der best right up to William II. I cand be an honest man and keeb it any longer."

#### A Stranger in Washington "Who is it that comes," said a Washington man,

To visit our beautiful town, With a pi-assur face, and a mich of grace, And cheeks that are ruddy and brown ! A man of espetal be, no doubt,

He surely must be of a high degree. If not a bountize king. " Methinks I have seen that face before

In Washington's buddle of men But I cannot at all begin to recall.

The how or the where or the when. "A stranger, of course; for straight he goes

To the White House's door, I declare! le seen will appear with a flea in his ear, For nobudy a new living there." A neighbor replied: "My friend, observe The durky who walks apart, And the rods and reels and flahing creels

So dear to a fisher's heart " By this and by those you ought to know That President Arthur is here And he means to stay, as the papers ray.

At least a part of the year. " Although he has travelled so far and long, ft now is his firm intent To nail to the mast the flag of the last Republican Frendent."

#### THE OUTLOOK IN BROOKLYN Last Night's Primaries Throw Little Light

on the City Convention. The political riddle has not been solved yet in Brooklyn, and a close inspection of the result of last night's primaries does not foretell the action of the Democratic City Convention, owing to the presence upon the list of delegates of a large number of new names whose owners are not in the babit of being instructed as to their votes. The interest continues at fever heat. The Democrats are still searching for a winner, but there is a spirit of conservatism abroad among the more influential to choose a man of age and long experience. Mr. Jeremint P. Robinson, it is asserted, will not accept the nomination, and he was vesterday practically counted out of the list of candidates.

Mr. W. B. Leonard's name remains now most under discussion, but yesterday Robert Black loomed up as a candidate with more strength with the leaders. Mr. Black is an ex-Alderman, with a large connection among Free Masons, and has been a candidate for nomination several times, but has uniformly been set aside at the conventions. There is no question as to his popularity, but the decision promises to turn finally upon the question of the greatest availability. Mr. W. M. Cole, through his friends, is conducting a most active canvass. The Republican leaders are narrowing watching every movement, and the contest promises to be close and exciting, whoever is pitted against Mayor Low. The Democrats, it is claimed by many observers, are over-estimating the Mayor's weakness, and the managers of Mr. Low's campaign are assiduously contributing to what they believe is a deliusion by postponing the use of their ammunition until the other candidate is in the field. They contend that they will disabuse even Democrats of any false notions as soon as they discover who is to be Mr. Low's opponent. They are daily more encouraged. The Democratic Campaign Committee last night began to map out their work, which is to include more attention to details. They promise to match all of the activity of the Young Republicans in respect to getting a full registry and a full vote.

The representatives of the Germans mass meeting held in Court street on Saturday night called on Mayor Low yesterday to assure him of the support of the Germans. The committee comprised Frederick Steins, H. E. Roehr, H. B. Scharmann, Julius Lehrenkrauss, and Julius H. Hazen. They invited the Mayor to address two German mass meetings, and he asked them to notify him when they were called. He said that it seemed to him that the election was important, and that the result they wished would be obtained only by the hardest kind of work.

A German mass meeting was held on Sunday night to protest against the action of Saturday night smeeting in pretending to represent the German sentiment. Jos. H. Strauss, who presided, said the Academy of Music meeting originated in the cool, shrewd calculations of M with the leaders. Mr. Black is an ex-Alderman, with a large connection among Free Masons, and has been a candidate for nomination

#### SUNBEAMS.

-A novelty in English cheeses is chives cheese flavored in imitation of the onion-tasted cheese fancied by the Araba in Syringand in Torkey and Greece. —Diamonds are alleged to have been found in Canterbury, New Zealand, which, it is hoped, may

some years ago.

—Dr. Pusey's sister, wife of the late Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, died lately. She ded not share her brother's views, and used to say: "I am a

prove more valuable than those discovered in Arizon:

Pusey, but not a Pusevite." -The personalty of the Duke of Marlborough (largely composed of inalienable heirlooms) amounted to \$730,000. After his wife's death all that he could will away he left to Lord Randolph Churchill. -It conveys an idea of the inequality of

poor rates in London that while the rich and fashionable parish of St. George, Hanover square, pays 40 cents in \$5, the poor east end parish of Limehouse pays 68 cent. -At Hauteville House, Guernsey, the house of Victor Hugo, on the drawing room mantelpiece an educated hand—is it the poet's !—has written a warning to English visitors, thus: "Forbiende to touse inthing

-More than 5,000 pricets assembled in

Rome at the close of last month, and were received by the Pope in the great hall of the Basilica. The Italian Government's fears as to the misconduct of the populars proved groundless. The Pope looked wearled. -In some parts of England and Scotland insanity prevails much more than in others, Nottingham being twice as mad as Leeds, and London twice as mad as Sheffield. Out of 10,000 inhabitants, of Sheffield 15.

Liverpool 22, Manchester 27, Birmingham 30, and Lon--At Bath, England, the male convictions for drunkenness have declined from 208 in 1876 to 61 in 1882, and the female from 83 to 14. When, a few years since, a public library was offered to Bath, the publicans.

who feared it would injure their business, had influence enough to secure its refusal. -A correspondent of the London Times with the French Army speaks of the hearty greeling given to the soldiers by the people. "There is," he says, "none of that vulgar feeling, so common in Eng land, of the social inferiority of the soldier, who is both

liked and respected in France. -Dubuque has a boys' fraternity, the members of which are divided into four classes. The first demands only a piedge against intoxicating drinkthe second adds tobacco, the third profamity, and the fourth everything in the shape of vice or crime. The oath of the latter class is elaborate and terrible.

-A lesson may be taken from the system of sewerage in Pullman, Ill. The town lies on a fla prairie. Sewers are built to empty into a sunken tank, on which the sewage is pumped through a twentyinch main to a farm three miles away. The system cost \$80,000; the tarm yields a profit of \$6,500 a year, -The score of convicted murderers in Califormis cannot be hanged until the Supreme Court has

decided a legal point in the new Constitution. They were convicted on "information and belief," instead of on in distinguis presented by the Grand Jury. The lawyers who drafted the new Constitutions held that this was in conflict with the Federal Constitution, and the United States Circuit Court, to which a case was appealed, took -The latest novelty in the way of stage urtains is at the Edinburgh Lyceum Theatre—This cur-in, which is the invention of Mr. Phipps, the architect

f the theatre, is made of wrought iron plates a quarter

of an inch thick, and consists of two seams with a space

between them of six inches. The time taken in raising for lowering it is less than a minute, and Mr. Phippa claims that his novel curtain forms an effectual fire resisting division between the stage and the auditori -To perpetuate the memory of the ravares caused by the German shells in the large green houses of the Natural History Museum in Paris, which were unrivalled in the whole world, the following in scription has been engraved on one of the walls of the at Paris in 1696 by an edict of the King, which became

the Natural History Museum in 1704, was bombarded un der the reign of William I. King of Prussia, Count Bis-marck, Chancellor, by the Prussian army in the night of Jan. S. 1871. Until then it had been respected by all parties and all national and foreign powers. -Dr. Charles C. Beatty of Steubenville, Ohio, had a peculiar method of disposing of his wealth. At first be prayerfully set apart one teach of his income for the cause of Christianity; but when the floateral re-vulsion of 1837 wrought widespread distress he resolved that one fourth should go to religion and charity. After

this, in view of the fact that he because in the written pledge found since his recent death, the Lord had bieseed from pecuniarity "beyond what he had ever expected or desired." he made a covenant never to allow the principat of his fortune to exceed \$70,000 and that all above this should be given away. Accordingly, the value of his estate is \$65,000, and the aggregate gifts amounted A physician who writes for the Continent

about the curative powers of nature is positive in his conviction that it is better for a consumptive to stay at home, where he can be confortable, than subject him-self to the discomfort of hotel info or to the greater in-convenience of a camp. He says that the camp care may be fairly tried by sleeping on one's own housetop.

Another medical man replies that the summer conditions of sprace forests are eminently favorable, and consump ives have recovered in the most surprising way living under canvas in them, where the air is impregnated with the beating smanations peculiar to the nondecidmax tree growths. There are consumptives whose lunes rave the sait air of the ocean; others to whom the dr atmosphere of Colorscious infinitely scothing; and others again who are benefited by the climate of Florida or southern California. "To prescribe Florida for one person might mean death, while if he went among the Northern paradise of spruce recovery might follow."